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METALS USED IN A CAR

The following table gives an overview of the metals used in an average car. It should be noted that the data in this table is gathered from a number of sources available online, and not on makeITfair's own research. While it should therefore be regarded as an overview of available knowledge, makeITfair cannot guarantee that all information is fully correct, or still applicable for current-day cars. This table should therefore be interpreted with caution, and regarded as an indication of the use of metals in this consumer product. More research would be needed to give a fully accurate account.

What metal?	What is it used for?	How much is in a car? *
Aluminium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body of the car 	108 kg
Antimony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flame retardants in plastics • Lead storage batteries 	Minor constituent
Barium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coating for electrical conductors • Bougies 	Minor constituent
Beryllium**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gears • Batteries 	Minor constituent
Cobalt**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rechargeable batteries 	N/A
Copper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wiring • Covers 	19 kg
Chromium	N/A	Minor constituent
Gallium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mirrors • Transistors • Semiconductors 	Minor constituent
Gold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic system 	Minor constituent
Indium**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bearings 	N/A
Iron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frame • Engine 	2250 kg
Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battery 	11 kg
Manganese**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battery 	8 kg
Molybdenum**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frame • Engine 	0,5 kg
Nickel**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plating of steel • Batteries 	4 kg

Palladium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plating • Catalyst 	Minor constituent
Platinum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalyst 	Minor constituent
Rare Earths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engine • Catalysts 	N/A
Rhodium**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalyst 	Minor constituent
Silicon**	N/A	Minor constituent
Silver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circuitboards • Catalyst 	Minor constituent
Strontium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint on dials 	Minor constituent
Sulfur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battery 	1 kg
Tin**	N/A	Minor constituent
Titanium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint 	Minor constituent
Tungsten**	N/A	Minor constituent
Vanadium**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gears • Battery 	0,5 kg
Zinc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Galvanised coating • Batteries 	8 kg
Zirconium**	N/A	Minor constituent

* The source of the data in this column uses the example of a Subaru car. It should be noted that the example is from the United States, where the average car is heavier than in the European Union. Figures might alter for European cars. The figures given here should not be regarded as averages, rather as an example.

** This metal is used in an alloy, meaning that it is combined with another metal

Sources:

- Geological Society of America, Lesson Plan, “What earth materials are in my Subaru?” http://www.geosociety.org/educate/lessonplans/Earth_Materials_in_Subaru.pdf, Originally from Western Mining Council, Rand - El Paso Mountains Chapter, P.O. Box 127, Randsburg, CA 93554., adapted by the Geological Society of America.